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GARDEN THEATRE-8:30-His Absent Boy. GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-Thoroughbred. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Rob Roy. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Chieftain.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Heart
Maryland.

HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Die Weber. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Carmen. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening

OLYMPIA-8:15-Marguerite. PALMER'S 8 Herrmann The Great PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12-12 midnight-Vaudeville.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS, 215 West 57th-st.-Pay and Evening Exhibition. STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Chimmle Fadden. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8:15-The Village Postmaster

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New-Nork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1806.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Mr. Balfour announced in House of Commons that the English Government was considering communications from the United States in regard to the general question of arbi-Chamberlain said that the Government had reluctantly decided to withdraw the invitation to visit London extended to President Krüger. A tax riot in Paterno, Sicily, was quelled by promises of reform made by the Prefect of Catania. === President Faure requested M. Méline to undertake the formation of a new French Ministry. === Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Casada, tendered his resignation to the Gov-CONGRESS.-Both Houses in session. - Sen

ate: The day was devoted to consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill; the River and Harbor bill was reported. - House: The General Pension bill passed third reading.

DOMESTIC .- The Court of Appeals agreed to hear an appeal on the Raines law on Thursday. Charles Weiting, of Cobleskill, was nominated for State Commissioner of Agriculture The cruiser Newark arrived at Hampton Roads after a four years' cruise. = The burning of Cripple Creek is thought to have been the work of a gang who desired to rob a bank in the excitement. === A celebration in honor o General Grant's birthday was held at Galena, Ill.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The annual dinner of the Graft Banquet Association was held at the Walder. — The convention of the Theosophists' Society in America held a meeting in the morning, a reception in the evening, and then adjourned. — The Presbytery had a lively de-bate over the licensure of candidates for the min-=== An interesting evening of story telling called "Forecastle Night" was enjoyed by the Aidine Club. === The hearing on charges preferred against Sheriff Tamsen was continued before ex-Judge W. H. Robertson, the Governor's sioner. — The stock market was

strong and higher.
THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy. becoming fair; warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 45; average, 43%.

Efforts will not be lacking to induce Governo Morton to withhold his approval from the Greater New-York bill. The most important of them will be the mass-meeting that is to take place this evening at the Cooper Union-the first meeting of the kind, we believe, which the people of New-York and Brooklyn have held jointly. It will be a significant gathering, and cannot fall to make an impression on the mind of the Governor, unless he has already determined to sign the bill and listen to no arguments against it. It is also proposed to send delegations to Albany to wait on Mr. Morton; but the good taste of those Brooklynites who think it desirable that the delegates from that city to the St. Louis Convention should visit the Governor in opposition to this bill is clearly open to question.

What could be more absurd than the appoint ment of a special committee of the Legislature to assist the Greater New-York Commissioniming that there will be such a commission preparing the charter of the consolidated The Commission, by the bill now before Governor, is expressly authorized to make an investigation, summon witnesses, administer oaths, examine documents, etc., and, of course, there can be no use of a committee to help on this work unless it is a Platt scheme for workthat supplemental legislation in the next slature that it seems impossible to get in

There is no reason for supposing that the an Commissioners are not putting forth er effort and using all diffgence to complete eir work as speedily as possible. Nor is there, American industry as the manufacture, sale and importance to a tariff anyway, and that the Meret any ground for supposing that they have; shipment of flour or carpet-tacks, and is no Kinley bill had been a blunder, and it was no

which they are to pass judgment. The case is a complicated one, and the task of the Commissioners is laborious. When they were appointed it was estimated that their work would occupy at least six months. It certainly will not occupy less, so far as can be judged from the progress already made. The Commissioners are acting as judges in a matter of the utmost moment, and will naturally hear all the evidence before coming to a decision.

The sudden zeal of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad people for giving the dear public additional facilities for travel, even at the expense of "double-decking" their system, is an indication of the apprehension they feel as the time draws near for the practical beginning of supplying rapid transit to the city by means of underground roads. But their zeal is not unmixed with discretion. Before they will agree to proceed with the work proposed they insist that the city must insure them against suits for damages by property-owners; certainly a pretty large contract. With the prospect of real rapid transit in the next few years before them, the people of New-York will probably take their time before agreeing to such a proposition. As be tween rapid transit, of a sort, several stories up in the air and the real article in a "hole in the ground" they will not hesitate any great length of time.

THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR.

There is some satisfaction for the great mass of Republican voters in this State sneeringly described by the machine managers as "the better element" in the thought that there is a point in the demands of these managers upon Governor Morton's credulity and good-nature at which the Governor stops and calls a halt. It is not particularly flattering to the Governor that the satisfaction derived from such an assertion of independence is all the greater from its being unexpected and somewhat in the nature of a surprise. In the depressing conditions resulting from the apparently absolute domination of the Governor's will by Mr. Platt, and the cool assumption of Executive functions by the latter, any indication of revolt and self-assertion is joyfully welcomed. It was for this reason that the Governor on two or three occasions during the legislative session of 1895 was awarded high praise for having interposed his personal influence and official position in opposition to some of the schemes whereby the machine managers undertook to defeat the movement for municipal reform. Yet he did nothing that the advocates of municipal reform, to whom he owed his election, were not justified in expecting him to do spontaneously, without the slightest shadow of hesitation. It was his contidential relations with, and his subservience to, the leading opponent of reform that subjected him to suspicion and distrust, and he reaped the benefit of a revulsion in his favor when he gave the people a surprise by an unexpected assertion of honest independence. For the first time during the present session

he is to-day enjoying a satisfaction similar to

that which he derived last year from the same course upon the occasions referred to. "The better element," though not hilarious or enthusiastic over his action, is still giving him generous credit for having interposed against the final consummation of the plans of the machine managers in "jamming through" the Greater New-York bill. It had been so confidently given out by Mr. Platt and his lieutenant in this county, Mr. Lauterbach, that the Greater New-York bill would not only receive the Governor's approval. but would be followed by supplementary legislation in the interest of the machine managers, that it had come to be expected as a matter of course by everybody who had watched the course of legislation and the action of the Governor. Mr. Platt had worked his own sweet will with the Legislature and the Executive so long without serious opposition or hindrance that the conviction had become general and positive that the Governor was an inconsequent factor, and that what Platt said "went." Hence when it was publicly announced that Mr. Platt would issue instructions to his "Sunday-school class" to bring in the supplemental bills and "jam them through" there was little hope in the minds of "the better element" that the scheme so fraught with mischlef to the State and disaster to the party would not be consummated. Now that it is understood that Governor Morton has interposed and thwarted the design so confidently proclaimed, he is receiving commendation and high praise for his assertion of independence. It is deserved. The Tribune most cordially unites in it, and gives expression to the general sense of gratitude for an unexpected favor.

view of this favor or too exacting of further consideration if we beg the Governor to go one step further and cut up the whole scheme of these conspirators, root and branch, by interposing his veto of the Greater New-York bill, now awaiting his action? There are reasons for it in plenty in the disapproval of two Republican Mayors: in the manifest hostility of a majority of the voters of Brooklyn, including the most influential citizens; in its open violation of the principle of home rule; in the dishonest methods by which it was "jammed through' the Legislature, and, above all, in the fact that its passage in the Assembly is due to the dishonesty of three Brooklyn Assemblymen, who had solemnly promised to oppose the measure unless accompanied by a provision for resubmission, and who owed their election to such promises. This last consideration should be sufficient. In approving this bill the Governor will signify his assent to, and approbation of, the conduct of men who deliberately falsified their promises and betrayed their constituents. Without such barefaced dishonesty and treachery the bill would not have passed. These facts are within the Governor's knowledge. He must face them. And with them he has to face the question whether he is willing to go upon the record as approving and indorsing political immorality of so gross and beingus a character. He is drawing near the end of a long, and for the most part useful and honorable, public career. Why not signalize its close by one more assertion of personal independence in the interest of political morality and common honesty?

And now shall we seem to be ungracious in

FOR FREEDOM IN CUBA.

Speed the Bermuda! The latest news of that redoubtable craft is well calculated to delight every lover of liberty and to make the spinal columns of the Spanish Dons as chilly, if also as stiff, as icicles. She has loaded up at Jacksonville with enough arms and ammunition to blow General Weyler and all his men into the Caribbean, into the Gulf, or into the fathomless abyss of space, and she is likely in a day or two to land the same on the shores of the "Ever Faithful Isle," to the vast aid and comfort of Gomez, Maceo, Garcia and their gallant fol-

We are told that there was no interference by Federal authorities with the shipment of this recious cargo, and that there was, indeed, no Federal officer there who was competent to interfere. We should think not. If the Collector, and Surveyor, and Naval Officer of the Port, and the President and his Cabinet, and all the Justices of the Supreme Court, and even Thurber the Faithful, and Bowler the Great, had all been standing on the dock, there would still have been no one there competent to interfere. The manufacture, sale and shipment of arms and ammunition is just as lawful an

already made up their minds on the question on | more to be interfered with. The Spanish Consul, we are told, was very angry because nothing was done to stop the shipment, or because his agents were not allowed to get aboard the ship. Why? It is not his prerogative to control lawful American commerce, nor his right to inspect the cargo of every ship that clears from an American port. In American waters, and on the high seas, the Bermuda is exempt from all meddling of his. When she gets into Cuban waters his Government's warships may catch her if they can. But if their cordon around the island is no more effective than General Weyler's trochas across it, there is little cause to fear for her safety.

In the mean time, Fablus Gomez and Prince Rupert Maceo are baffling and harrying Weyler's troops as never before. They laugh at his proclamations, and cut through his dead lines as easily as through lines of sugarcane. Some time ago he said he would drive Maceo out of Pinar del Rio. But Maceo preferred to stay there, and d'd stay. Then Weyler, making a virtue of necessity, said that instead of driving him out he would shut him up in that province. And now he is day and night in a blue funk for fear that dashing cavalier will not stay shut up, but will come out and play havoc in Havana. Truly, the Captain-General is between the devil and the deep sea. From the lowlands of the coast the spectral form of Yellow Jack is rising. On the interior highlands, like bolt-laden thunder clouds, the unconquered legions of the patriots are lowering. Between them the weakling lads and raw recruits of the Spanish army. What hope is there of victory? What outlook, but for freedom and independence for the Queen of the Antilles?

FIRST STEPS IN SCHOOL REFORM.

The first stage in the progress of school reform was completed yesterday, when Governor Morton signed the bill which Mayor Strong approved last week. It is natural and proper to rejoice in the accomplishment of this difficult and delicate task, which, beginning fifteen years ago, has been steadily prosecuted ever since, though not at all times conspicuously The obstacles have been many and obstinate, the prospect has often been rather gloomy, and the gratitude of the community is due to those who have given to the work an immense amount of time and effort without a thought of personal advantage. But while congratulations are in order, it must not be forgotten that this legislative enactment is a mere preliminary. essential to the purpose, but valueless by itself It too frequently happens that the public interest and the individual zeal which have been successfully invoked in support of a good cause falter just when they are most needed. In this case such a relaxation of energy would be especially unfortunate, inasmuch as the most active opponents of the School bill are in a position to embarrass its operation if they are so inclined. Of course it is the duty of every member of the Board of Education, whatever his attitude may have been hitherto, to endeavor in perfect good faith to make the new law serviceable in the highest degree. We have no doubt that this is the wish and intention of some of the Commissioners who have striven to preserve the old system, and if, as we have heard, there are others whose resentment at present disposes them to take a contrary course, it may be hoped that they will rise superior to that temptation while opportunities for mischief are still open to them.

The new law certainly will not execute itself, but like every other will depend for its utility upon the intelligence and the rectitude with which it is administered. And there is no time to be wasted, for though the results of the reformed system will not begin to be discernible in the schools before another year, the law goes into operation within about six weeks, and the first action to be taken under it is the one upon which its success or failure will be based-namely, the creation of the Board of School Super intendents, with the City Superintendent at their head, whose power and responsibility in the matter of studies and instruction the law greatly enlarges. In the choice of a City Superintendent especially the Board of Education is under the highest obligation to disregard every onsideration arising out of person tions and preferences. That official is designed to be the centre of the system, in the fullest sense; not a figurehead, but the chief source of light and heat; an inspirational force, not a mere regulator. It is impossible for the Board to set too high a standard. This is essentially a great office, and its incumbent ought to be a great man. He ought to answer to the old-time designation of a gentleman and a scholar-and something more than that necessarily implies He needs to possess the soundest practical sagacity, and about the last man for the place

would be a brilliant theorist. It will be said that such a combination of qualities is hard to find, and we frankly admit it. But we say also that the Board of Education is bound to look for the best and not to be satisfied with anything less, at least until it has to be.

FOUR YEARS AGO.

This is a fitting time to recall to mind a passage of history. The things which every intelligent man knows be may not always remember just when the recollection is most important for his guidance as a citizen, or as a manufacturer, merchant or banker. Four years ago it was quite fashionable in business circles to be indifferent about politics. Many men of capacity and experience went about saying to each other that it really did not make any difference to the country whether one sound man or another should be elected President. They were dead sure that Cleveland was "sound." He had been tried for a term, and had stood manfully against free coinage of silver, and men never cared to ask how far he would go toward destruction of the greenback circulation, or the National banking system, in order to make room for State bank notes. Harrison also had been tried, men said, and he was unquestionably safe. Between two safe candidates business men were not called upon to spend time or give money or to get excited.

Just then the clatter was all about the money question. It is apt to be in Wall Street, among the people who deal in money and use it as the chief instrument of their business, and natural ly think infinitely more about it than about the wages of labor. The city is crowded with importing concerns and agents of foreign manufacturers and merchants and bankers, whose interest is to belittle the tariff question in order that Americans may be the more easily persuaded to let down the bars and admit foreign goods with less restriction. The prevalent talk in many business circles four years ago was that the tariff really made very little difference with the prosperity of the country, and that the McKinley tariff was anyhow extreme and too high, and if it should be lowered a little nobody would be hurt.

With such cheap and superficial notions as these, many thousand business men faced a decision which involved for them and for twenty million wage-earners of this country the worst disaster known for fifty years. They were fond in those days of treating with a superior air of contempt the earnest appeals of men who knew that protective duties, which had been maintained without a break for thirty-one years, could not be broken down or even seriously threatened without a great collapse of industries. The superior business men were pleased to say that it was all nonsense to attach such

resulted. But Cleveland was a very conservative and safe man, and if he should be elected he would rule his party and see that no violent or harmful change was made. So it really did not matter, and the sensible man of business was he who refused to waste money and time about things which concerned only the fellows | gar. who wanted office.

the tone of conversation in many business circles in 1892. Before the election had been two weeks past gold began to go out of the country in a flood. Before Mr. Cleveland had been a week in office he selected Mr. Carlisle, long time champion of Free Trade, State banks and silver coinage, as Secretary of the Treasury. Before he had been a month in office Carlisle's letter expressing doubt whether Treasury notes should not be paid in silver precipitated the panic for which the closing of hundreds of mills and factories and mines, and the denial of employment to a vast army of workingmen, had been preparing. After losses of several thousand millions, what is the verdict of the people now? Their votes at recent elections show that they know by this time that it does make some difference which party succeeds. The choice of McKinley delegates shows that they want a return to the Republican principles which shaped legislation and administrative action in the years of unexampled prosperity, before men intellectually lazy or intellectually blind voted for

THE CANADIAN OUTLOOK.

The Canadian Parliament has gone to its ac count at last, with all its sins upon its head, and with the most important of its later undertakings unaccomplished. It did not succeed in passing the coercion bill, or remedial bill, or whatever it may be called, concerning the Manitoba schools, but it did succeed in displeasing both parties to that controversy, and in causing a serious split in the Ministerial ranks. The Cabinet, demoralized and rent with dissensions, is now left to govern the Dominion for a few weeks, until the general election, which shall determine whether or not its existence is to be further prolonged. The electoral campaign will doubtless be a hot one. It will also be a confused one, old party lines being to a considerable extent disregarded, and old leaders deserted by many of their followers. The tariff question will figure largely, but even it will be subordinated to that of the Manitoba schools. For this latter is vital with all the intense vigor of creed and race animosity, and although it is of insignificant importance to the Dominion at large, it will in all probability decide the political fortunes of that country for years to come,

Neither of the two great parties is happy in its leadership, nor are any of the leaders happy in their following. Sir John Macdonald was not an ideal statesman. But in all the elements of successful leadership he was head and shoulders above any of those who are striving to be his successors. There is not one of the latter, from Sir Charles Tupper down, who has shown anything like fitness for the headship of a nation's governing party. There is not one whose name and personality will inspire any real enthusiasm in the electoral campaign. Nor are the Opposition better off. They have not one man who comes up to the stature of what a Prime Minister should be. They have not even one well fitted to lead the Opposition while it remains an opposition. As for the parties, a large number of the Ontario Orangemen have already bolted from the Conservative ranks. under Dalton McCarthy, though not, of course, to join the Liberais; while in Quebec the Liberals must quickly decide whether to follow their leader, Mr. Laurier, or to obey their priests and bishops. On both sides there is thus seri-

ous schism It is a time of vexing questions and of small men to deal with them, and the outcome is uncertain. There may be years of chaos. There may be a general readjustment of party lines and a development of new and more worthy leadership. There may be an unexpected popular movement that will return one or the other of the old parties overwhelmingly to power, with an unmistakable mandate regarding the sues of the day. There may be an attempt dozen other things may come to pass. But in any event, it would serve greatly to clarify the situation, and add to the gayety of nations, for the United States Government to move immediately for the abrogation of the bonding privilege now enjoyed by Canadian railroads. That would do this country much good, by freeing its lines of commerce from unfair allen com petition. It would also do Canada good, by abolishing, or greatly dwarfing, a vast power for corruption in politics. Why not do it now?

COURTESY TO CABMEN.

Honor to the cab-drivers! At last they have made a stand. The worm has turned. The jehu has concluded that men will respect him when he respects himself, and accordingly has asserted his dignity. No longer will he submit to the insults and the brutality of his patrons. He will be treated with consideration as becometh the sovereign of a free country. The flat has gone forth from a meeting of the Early Dawn Association. Let no woman henceforth dare to give an extra quarter to her coachdriver in an unladylike manner, nor any traveller in his baste to catch a train hand out his tip without accompanying it with formal expression of his distinguished consideration.

It was high time that the cabmen had taken this action for the general welfare. Public manners have been degenerating under the in fluence of our modern rush and hurry. Packed like sardines into elevated trains, picked up like meal bags and thrown on and off cars, told to "move forward" and "step lively" everywhere we go, no wonder we forget our manners and neglect the stately courtesies of the olden time when we come to deal with the horseman and his chariot, the only remnant of chivalry come down to us from a bygone age. Accustomed to throw tickets contemptuously into the mouth of a sausage-chopper for our daily transportation, we have come to think with the Psalmist that a horse is a vain thing, forgetful of all the knightly glory with which he and his master are invested, and of the deference due men trained in the tradition of highborn gentleness. It is time we were aroused and told that while the knights-errant who deign to go about righting our transportation wrongs do not consider it either unpatriotic or un-American to accept gifts in addition to their contract rates, yet our gifts "to be appreciated must be tendered in a gentlemanly or ladylike manner." And why should they not be? Does not the

cabman by his own dignity and courtesy call forth our best behavior? See him standing by the curbstone waiting to serve us. Watch the deference combined with self-respecting reticence of the "Keb, keb, keb" with which he gives you formal invitation to use his charlot, Note how carefully he drives you, avoiding all rough pavements, or going gently over them; how painstakingly he abstains from jarring your nerves and arousing your fears as he runs down cable-cars; how politely he remonstrates with drivers of beer-wagons who seek to delay your progress, how graciously and uncomplainingly he sets you down at the end of your journey. Then think of the climax. With what scrupulous fidelity to law or to the contract made at the beginning of the drive he settles for his work! With a modesty worthy of his high breeding and chivalric origin he takes for pay only what the letter of the law compels him to

receive, and if he made an agreement for less

wonder if some reaction in public opinion at the start no persuasion can lead him to take more. If you differ with him as to what he may properly accept, with Chesterfieldian courtesy will he put you in the wrong. Yet with all that his patrons fling him extra quarters as they would fling peanuts to the elephant or pennies to a troublesome and impertinent beg-

No wonder he rebels and demands some That was the widely prevalent temper and courtesy from his contemporaries. No wonder even that some cabmen feel that it is beneath them to take tips at all. But we are glad to see that the trouble is not so bad as that. The majority of the drivers are still willing to bear with the public and accept properly bestowed gratuities. Let us then meet them half-way, and after every journey hand them our little gifts with lifted hats and saying: "Most excellent and "gracious cabman, you have brought me safely through many dangers to the place where I would be. I may never see your face again, but I shall always hold you in grateful remem-"brance. Kindly take this tip as a petty sou-'venir of the occasion." Then go away and do not wait to be thanked. The cabman does not like to have people tip him a quarter when they should have given him a dollar and then wait around for him to show his appreciation. He is blue-blooded and self-contained.

> The gas-meter grab seems in a fair way to get through, after lying quiescent for a number of weeks, so that its opponents had come to think that it was dead and done for. Suddenly it bobbed up again and made marvellous progress in the Legislature. It gives the Inspector of Gas Meters power to appoint a deputy-inspector in every city, town and village of the State, and thus provides an instrument of oppression at the same time that it enables him to dispense patronage for the benefit of the

> It will be a public misfortune if legal obstacles are thrown in the way of the carrying out of the plan for constructing a fine boulevard along the shore of the Bay and Narrows, between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton. If this important improvement is carried out a drive will be provided that will outclass the Riverside Drive in picturesque and attractive features, since it will not only possess rare beauties in itself, but will command an unrivalled view of the "stately ships" that pass in and out of our harbor. It is now said that a bird's-eye view of the proposed boulevard, showing in detail the features of the Shore Drive, was not a compliance with the law requiring a plan to be filed, and, on the strength of this, the acquirement of the property needed has been checked. It is to be hoped that the check will be only temporary, and that the work of building the drive may be got under way with all reason

The decision of Dr. von Stephan, Minister of the Imperial Postoffice of Germany, to Intrust to Mrs. Cadwallader Gould the modelling of two great allegorical figures representing respectively Posts and Telegraphs, to be placed upon the Postoffice Building of Magdeburg, is not only an honor to the American woman, but it is a credit to the American Nation. So far as we know, this is the first time that an American has been successful in a public artistic competition in Germany, and certainly no American woman has ever carried off a like honor. Dr. von Stephan is a poet of ability and a man of high artistic attainments, and his choice of an American work is, therefore, especially gratifying. The protest of German sculptors against the award shows a narrow spirit, hardly in accord with the universality of art.

Record-breaking on the ocean has begun early this year. The St. Paul on the voyage finished last Saturday cutsalled her best previous voyage and cut some three hours and a half off her best previous time. With such an achievement before the season has fairly begun, what may we not expect before next winter's storms set in? There is going to be an uncommonly large number of ocean voyagers this summer, according to all the indications, and it will be strange if some of the big ships do not cut down the time of the ocean ferry appreciably.

The end of April is approaching, and it is not out of order to say that in point of weather the full week we had a veritable summer temperature, but on the whole that was not so bad, and, as good luck would have it, this "spell of weather" was not followed, as there was reason to fear it might be, by several days of cold rain or damp and penetrating east winds. Taken as a whole, the last three weeks have been de lightful, and there has not been a day on which those fond of outdoor life could not visit the parks and the open country with unalloyed pleasure. The last two or three days in especial have been delightful, though here were threatenings of rain on Friday and a slight sprinkle occurred on Saturday. Such weather, particularly when it comes on Saturday and Sunday, brings joy to the heart of the wheelmen, and therefore to a considerable percentage of the community-a percentage, too, that is constantly enlarging.

The elevated railroads now propose to construct a double-deck system in order to meet the demands for rapid transit in the city. Why should they stop with a double-decker? When they acquired rights in the streets of New-York did they not obtain the right to use the air all the way up? Why, then, should they not go on to the height of five or six, or even ten, stories, if they see fit? If they believe, as they profess to, that New-Yorkers will not have anything to do with underground roads, they should prove their faith by their works, and go right on up until they have met the public demand.

The attempt to abolish the Niagara Reservation Commission in order to provide a little more patronage for the machine managers properly aroused a large amount of indignation in the minds of respectable people in all parts of the State, which was sufficient to cause its abandonment, though the possibility of its resuscitation before the wind-up of the session is something to be kept in mind. Far more enormous is the attempt of the head of the machine to grab the patronage of the State lunatic asylums, by giving Governor Morton power to appoint all the members of their boards of managers. Of course, Mr. Platt would not propose a thing of that kind unless he had full confidence in his ability to dictate the appointments-a confidence based on previous appointments made by him through Mr. Morton, like those of Aldridge and Lord. The good of the State hospitals for the insane and their in mates is certainly not contemplated in the secret amendment to the bill made by a committee of the Assembly last week.

PERSONAL.

Frederick Held, the City Librarian of Chicago, thile looking through some old books the other day, came across a promissory note for \$1,000 payable

Monsignor James Nugent, of Liver who has been making a tour of the world, r Denver, Col., the other day. He is the Edit proprietor of "The Catholic Times," of Liv and London, and has become well known the out England through his work in providing for homeless boys and girls, and in rescuing women. He will sail for Liverpool from the on May 20.

Miss Rose Kingsley, the daughter of Cha Kingsley, is in Boston this week, as the guest Mrs. James T. Fields. She is delivering a course lectures in Boston on the democratic painters of France, Courbet, Millet, Bastien-Lepage, Leo

General James Longstreet, who arrived in Bo last Saturday evening, will remain in that city until May 7 and will be the recipient of many at-tentions from representative people of the city.

"The Newark Sunday Call" tells this story of President McCosh, of Princeton, which, it says, it vouched for by old Princeton men: "The venerals vouched for by old Frinceton men: The venerable doctor was accustomed to lead the moraing exercises in the chapel every day, and during the exercises he gave out the notices to the students. The closing exercise was a fervent prayer by the doctor. One morning, after he had read the notices as usual, a student came up with another notice that Professor Karge's French class would be at 30'c Professor Karge's French class would be at socioct that day instead of 9:30 as usual. Dr. McCosh said it was too late, but the student insisted that Professor Karge would be much disappointed it he netice were not read. The exercises went on, and the doctor forgot all about the notice. He started make the final prayer. He prayed for the President of the United States, the members of the Custoff the Senators and Representatives, the Governe New-Jersey, the Mayor and other officials of Professor, and then came to the professors and instead in the college. In the mean time Professor is notice came into his mind and the assembled medent say, 'And, O Lord, bless Professor Karge, French class will be held this morning at 3 of the college of the class will be held this morning at 3 of the class will be held this morning at 3 of the class will be held this morning at 3 of the class will be held this morning at 3 of the class will be held this morning at 3 of the class will be seen the class where the class will be held this morning at 3 of the class will be seen the class will be the class will be seen the class will

French class will be held this morning instead of at 9:30 as usual."

MUSIC.

MISS WHITE'S SONG RECITAL

It was a pleasing idea for Miss Villa White White to give the recital she did yesterday altered in the Mendelssohn Giee Club Hall, devoted existed to songs of spring. Composers have form inspiration in the vernal season as long as then have been composers, and an illustration of the 65 ferent ways in which this inspiration has been enferent ways in which this inspiration has been to bodied in melody gives an interesting glimpse has musical history. Miss White's programme, compiled with much taste, included songs from the Pome with much taste, included songs from the Pomeranian folk-tune of the fifteenth century and three old Easter songs of the sixteenth, down through Mozart and the moderns who have perfected the German Lied, to Brahms and Grieg. So interesting a list of songs is seldom brought to a public ing a list of songs is sedom orought to a public hearing in this city. Miss White's singing was that of a sincere and intelligent artist. Her vote has much of beautiful quality, especially in its lower register. She have a sound and thorough understanding of what she sings, and knows how to convey it with directness to her hearers. Miss White was assisted by Miss Geraldine Morgan, who played several violin pieces acceptably.

TRISTAN UND ISOLDE

The supplementary season of two weeks not being sufficient, in the eyes of Messrs Abbey & Gra, to satisfy the appetite of the opera-going public of this city, after a winter unprecedentedly rich in operatic performances, there must needs be two extra nights added to it. The lovers of Wagner were made to rejoice at it by the fact that the first of these nights was devoted to a final performance of "Tristan und Isolde." It was one of the trium-phant events of the season. The house was filed with an audience eager to enjoy for the last time sonation of Wagner's hapless lovers, and to signify beyond a doubt the deep impression that this climax of the season's achievements has made upon the musical public. The cast was the same as had co-operated in the presentation of the drama is the regular season, except that Mile, Olitzka took the place of Mile. Brema. M. Jean de Reszke was and fervor as though inspired. Mme. Nordica seemed at first somewhat sparing of her voice, but her performance fell little, if at all, short of her highest achievements. Mile. Olitzka, while she did

highest achievements. Mile. Olitzka, while she did not fill the place that Mile. Brema has left in the memories of the winter just past, was acceptable, and at certain points rose to a full realization of the requirements of the part of Brangine. Edward de Reszke was the King and Egner Kaschmann the Kurwenal.

There was a vast amount of enthusiasm, the principals and Mr. Seldi being called time and aran to bow their acknowledgments. A multitude of fiveers was lavished on the singers, and a more permanent memorial was handed to the brothers De Reszke in the shape of an elaborate glit weath intertwined with orchids.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Rowaner Ellinwood Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, No. 144 West Seventy eighth-st. Only the family will be present at the ceremony and the reception which follows.

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fortham Morris, to R. Horace Gallatin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, will take place at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-st. The ceremony will be followed by a breakfast for the members of the bridal party and the immediate family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, No. 6 East Thirtleth-st.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Bow Lee, to Ralph Gifford Miller, a young lawyer of ers Lee, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bowers

The wedding of Miss Ida Frances Ogden, daughte of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ogden, of No. 173 West Onehundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., to Benjamin Franklis Miller will take place to-morrow at the home of the bride's parents at 8 p. m. The Rev. Dr. George R. heavy white satin, with point lace, and orange blossoms, and a tulle veil caught up with a magnificent diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Ida Louise Miller, sister of the bridegroom, will attend the bride as maid of honor, and will wear a handsome gown of white brocaded silk, with bodice of white silk lace and gold embrodery. She will carry American Beauty roses. William B. Ogden, ir., brother of the bride, will act as best man, and Warren Lozier, Arthur Gilman Coffin, Emil H. L. Kramer and James Jackson as ushers. Professor Gloscia's orchestra, of Albany, will furnish the music.

MISS AMY BAKER'S RECITAL.

A FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE CHARMED BY HER READINGS AT SHERRY'S.

Miss Amy Baker's annual recital yesterday afteraudience. Miss Baker is a charming reader and her abdiences are always well rewarded. She began her part of the programme yesterday with "At a Domiican Priory," which she gave with the light, simple and poetic touch that became it. James Whitcomb Riley's "Armazindy" was her next selection. She presented the spirit and meaning of the poem cfdialect. It seemed to have been learned from the spelling in the book and was not natural and spontaneous and free and rich like the little bit of negro dialect which she gave later, with an unnecessary apology, in "Specially Jim." This was a gem and lid not make any difference if a few of the audient chanced to have heard it before.

She gave a little poem called "A Granted Wish" with the gentleness and simplicity that are her

chief charms, and ended with John Kendrick Bangs's "The Bicyclers," which naturally amused the aud-ence greatly. Miss Baker was assisted by Mrs. Frederick Dean, George Fergusson and Miss Flor-ence Burtis, as accompanist. Mrs. Dean sang Cor-nellus's "Monotone," Grieg's "Ich Liebe Dich," Lenepveu's "Deuil d'Avril" and Massenet's "Good Night." Mr. Fergusson sang "Die Beiden Grena-dier," "Ich Will Meine Seele Tauchen," by Reif; "Mein Alles," by Jacoby; "Sonnet d'Amour," by Augusta Holmes, and "Pour la Chanter," by Gounod. "Mein Alles," by Jacoby; "Sonnet d'Amour," by Augusta Holmes, and "Pour la Chanter," by Gounod. In the audience were Mrs. Jose de Navarro, Mr. Inspeaking of the back by the great financier of the revolutionary time, but bears no marks of cancellation.

In speaking of W. Murray Crane, who may be the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, "The Springfield Republican" says: "If Mr. Crane is a rich man he is also a wise trustee of the power and opportunity that wealth gives. His tastes are simple and refined, and ostentation is as foreign to him as it was to the ancestors whose industry and sound judgment laid the foundations for the family fortune. It is a very open secret that good causes without number have enlisted Mr. Crane's ald year after year; he is responsive to all worthy neighborly appeals, and, what is quite as helpful, business men and enterprises find in his advice and backing that support whele keeps many wheels of industry moving. But we suspect that